

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—AN SEN.

SILKMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN—SUMMER CONCERT.

STUROS GARDEN—POOR OF NEW YORK.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—ROMEO AND JULIET.

NEW YORK AQUARIUM—QUEEN PARK.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—POOR JOE.

BOWERY THEATRE—MAREPPE.

WOOD'S THEATRE—JESSIE WHITCOMB.

PARK THEATRE—BART.

TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—VARIETY.

COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE—VARIETY.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1877.

The Herald will be sent to any address, free of postage, for One Dollar per month.

The Herald special newspaper train to Saratoga, Sharon and Richfield Springs, Lake Luzerne and Lake George and all intermediate points, via Hudson River, Albany and Schenectady, runs every Sunday during the summer season. News-dealers must send in their orders direct to the New York Herald.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York today will be warm and partly cloudy or clear, with a decided drying of the atmosphere and northeasterly winds.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was unsteady but not lower generally. Gold, moved by conflicting reports, ran up and down from 105 1/4 to 105 3/4, a 105 1/2 closing at the latter figure. Government bonds were steady. Railroad bonds were strong. Money on call was easy at 1 1/2 to 2 per cent.

DONAHUE, the leader in the Hornellsville riot, has been very properly held by the Court.

THE LONGER the examination lasts the more difficult it seems to be to find out the Gunner murderer.

IT IS THOUGHT the butchers will hear by the end of the week that the strike is at an end. If they do not a strike of the meat consumers will be in order.

THE CHARTER OAK has found new roots and branches, and its financial sap is flowing all right again. The application for a receiver has been withdrawn.

GOOD AMERICAN MECHANICS are in demand in England. One of the steamers takes out a large number this morning. Of those who went last year only six have returned.

THE SIOUX.—General Crook is anxious to bring the Sioux to Washington, but Mr. Schurz very naturally objects. The proper thing to do is to compromise. Let the General bring their scalps.

BRANDON, Vt., and Avondale, Pa., narrowly escaped destruction yesterday—one from a broken dam and the other from a heavy rainfall, causing a flood. There was a heavy loss of property.

NEW YORK has spent millions of dollars improving and repaving the thoroughfares, but they are in a worse condition today than ever they were. Where has all the money gone and who are in the ring now?

WASHINGTON HAS AN ENTERPRISING Health Board. In addition to looking after the sanitary affairs of the city it manages the mail routes in different parts of the country, which is hardly civil service reform.

AN EFFORT IS BEING MADE by the liquor dealers, of all classes, to unite against the Society for the Prevention of Crime. They have had considerable experience in mixing things and ought to succeed.

PITTSBURG BEGINS TO RECEIVE a number of little bills from different parts of the country, which she is politely asked to settle. One Boston firm requests seventeen thousand dollars, the value of only two car loads.

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT near Wilmington, by which sixteen persons were more or less injured, would appear to be the fault of the company. Railroad tracks, almost in the heart of a city, ought not to be in such an unprotected condition that cattle can stray on them.

THE LAWYERS who occupied the time of the Supreme Court yesterday with five or six habeas corpus cases ought to have been secured. With one exception there was no special hardship in any of the cases, and the business of the Court should not be interrupted by such nonsensical proceedings.

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS condemns Orange celebrations in Montreal and advises Protestant clergymen to use their influence against such demonstrations. His argument appears to be that Orangemen should not parade in Catholic strongholds, and vice versa. But why should either party parade?

THE WEATHER.—The highest pressure is now in the upper lake region, southwest of Omaha and southeast of Tennessee. In the Middle and Eastern States, the lower lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley and the Northwest the pressure is low. The greatest depression is in Dakota and Montana and the territory to the northward. Violent gales and high winds have prevailed on the southern and eastern margins of this area of lowest barometer, but little or no rain has yet fallen. In the New England States and at this city heavy rains of short duration have occurred and fog areas have hung over the coast. The temperature has risen at all points, except on the New England and Nova Scotia coast, where it has fallen. Fair or clear weather generally prevails throughout the country west of the Alleghenies, except in the far Northwest, where the indications are threatening. The weather in New York today will be warm and partly cloudy or clear, with a decided drying of the atmosphere and northeasterly winds.

New York's Centennial.

The centennial of the State of New York was appropriately celebrated at Kingston yesterday. On the 30th of July, 1777, one hundred years ago, New York first formally started on her career as a State government. In that beautiful city on the Hudson George Clinton was on that day inaugurated as the first Governor of the State, and there the Council of Safety, through its president, Pierre Van Cortlandt, laid its functions at the feet of the constitutional Executive, and notified General Washington that to that high officer would thereafter be directed future requisitions. At the moment of the inauguration British ships were anchored in New York Bay; the city of New York was in the hands of British troops; Burgoyne's army was making vigorous and apparently irresistible strides toward the accomplishment of his strategic movement to cut the revolutionary States in two, and at the head of the Mohawk the yell of the savage Indian mingled with the shouts of the no less relentless English foe. George Clinton, himself a native of the sturdy county of Ulster, had come reluctantly from the field of battle to assume his civil duties. Amid these trials and dangers New York commenced her constitutional career under a fully organized State government. A hundred years have passed since then, and how different was the scene presented yesterday at Kingston at the commemoration of the event. Soldiers were there, not in the worn clothing of the Revolutionary army, but bright with well polished steel and brilliant facings. A council of safety was present, but it was composed of respectable Kingston and Rondout policemen, whose duty it was to look after the acrobats, tumblers, "Gambrianus wagons and fanciful affairs of every description," which our special report informs us made the peaceful Hudson River city a rival of Donnybrook Fair. The sharp, crisp letters and addresses of Pierre Van Cortlandt and other statesmen of the old time were wanting, but in their place the people of Ulster county and their visitors hung upon the glowing sentences and rounded periods of a Sharpe and a Depew. And if the travel-stained, soldierly figure of George Clinton, could not be seen entering the town, after a journey of fatigue and peril from Washington's army to the Hudson the eyes of the spectators were at least rejoiced by the arrival of a Pullman drawing room car on an express train, from which emerged the form of another military hero, Brigadier General James W. Husted, whose appearance in full uniform was, according to our special correspondence, "something magnificent."

New York may well be proud of her position and her history as she looks back over the century that has elapsed since the birth of the Republic. Her title of Empire State is one not claimed presumptuously, but gained by merit and borne by right. In the colonial days, when the unscrupulous efforts of the home government to make an annual revenue as well as a pension office out of its American possessions awakened in a loyal people a spirit of indignation, New York was the first to give voice and form to the resistance from which eventually sprang the independence of the States. For a hundred years, under British rule, the colony of New York had maintained a good government, and had never ceased to struggle for her colonial rights. The attempt to establish the supremacy of the Church of England, which came with English ascendancy, was successfully resisted. The question of subsidies was first agitated in New York, and for long years, with few intervals of yielding, the Assembly firmly maintained the right to control the expenditure of moneys raised for the public use. This gave rise to perpetual contests between the Governor and the Assembly. The Assembly was frequently dissolved, but a stronger one was almost certain to take its place, and the answer to threats, was more liberal legislation, calculated and designed to abridge the influence of the Crown. Long before more general abuses were attempted the effort was made to coerce New York into subservience to the orders of the home government, and many important acts—notably the Triennial Election act, which had been passed by the Colonial Assembly—were rejected by the King. Sir George Clinton, the youngest son of the Earl of Lincoln, became Governor of New York, and at his instigation coercive measures were attempted. The Assembly were informed that they must recede from all encroachments, and especially must cease to claim any supervision over the supplies they granted. But they remained firm, and in New York might even then have sprung up the tree of revolution and independence, whose roots had first taken a firm hold in her soil, had not the war broken out between England and France, which ended in the virtual destruction of French power on this continent.

After the war England, unmindful of the devotion of the colonists during its continuance, commenced yet more flagrant and general assaults on the rights of the colonies, and historical events followed which are familiar to all. But while the initiative act of revolution occurred elsewhere New York was, in fact, the first to raise the standard of rebellion against oppression. This province led the van in opposition to the Stamp act, and, after it had been repealed and was followed by yet more offensive measures, it is to the credit of New York that one of the acts accompanying the Tea Tax act suspended the functions of the New York Assembly until such time as they should submit to the requirements of the Mutiny act. Thus the sturdy spirit of the New York colonists and their determined opposition to injustice and oppression manifested itself a hundred years before, the insane folly of the home government drove her American colonies into revolution and established the Republic which is destined to be the great English speaking nation of the world.

Governor Seymour, in his interesting letter to the Centennial Commission, attributes the solid foundation upon which New York's innate love of constitutional liberty is based to the early settlement of the colony by the Dutch, who came here in the heroic age of Holland, bringing with them their high standard of civilization, their hatred of tyranny and their principles of civil and religious equality. This is no more than a deserved tribute to the men who laid the groundwork of New York's commercial and political greatness. The emigrants from the Low Countries had endured persecution at home and wrested freedom from a proud and powerful oppressor, and they brought here with them not only the valuable experience they had gained in their struggle in the cause of freedom in the Old World, but a sense of the strength that lies in a united and earnest people. When subjected to England in 1664 the sturdy Hollanders in their capitulation secured the admission of their civil and religious rights, and the prominent names which shine in the Revolutionary history and the early statesmanship of the State show the quality and the value of these early settlers. But New York was peculiarly fortunate in the character of her citizens in her early days of independence. Hamilton, Clinton, Schuyler, Jay, Livingston, Van Cortlandt, Ten Broeck, Gouverneur Morris, Gansevoort, Yates, Herkimer, Kent form a galaxy not easily outvalued. The history of the State is stamped with the ability and usefulness of such men. They gave a constitution which built up the State into the position of supremacy she now holds. To them and their immediate descendants we owe the great work of the Erie Canal, which united the lakes with the Hudson, making New York the highway of the continent and building up the mighty West, the giant power of the future.

We celebrate New York's centennial at a happy moment. The State has just proved her power to suppress lawlessness with her own strong hand, and her metropolis, with its large and cosmopolitan population, has set to other cities an example of law and order which has won for it a lasting renown. We stand to-day, as we stood a hundred years ago, a State loving constitutional liberty, resolute and fearless in its cause, and determined to uphold it whenever and by whomsoever it may be assailed.

Preparing for a Decisive Blow.

It is evident, from the news conveyed in our latest despatches, that the crisis of the campaign in European Turkey is approaching. Both belligerents are preparing for a decisive battle that will definitely settle their relations with regard to Bulgaria. And as the fate of that province will determine that of the adjoining one, Roumelia, the Ottoman power in Europe is either about to be crushed forever or to receive a new lease of existence. Russia is actively organizing two reserve corps, which, when mobilized and transported to Roumelia, will encamp near Ploesti. Detachments from these corps will probably be sent to the Danube to relieve the troops engaged there in watching the shore from Giurgevo to Kalamash, and enable them to be forwarded toward Rasgrad and Timova, where they will strengthen the field army. On the other hand, the Turks at Plevna are massing their forces for an attack on the Russian line of communications between the Balkans and Sistova, and Mehmet Ali is reported to be already within twenty miles of Timova. The news from Sistova that the Czarovitch has defeated the Turks near Ruzhuk with great loss indicates the commencement of the general movement. It also appears as if the Russians were making decided progress in the direction of Plevna. That the Sultan has little faith in the prospects of victory for his arms is proved by the significant preparations said to be in progress for his abandonment of Constantinople and his retirement to Broussa, in Asia Minor. That often besieged and revictualled town, Nicies, is likely to be battered into a surrender by the Montenegrins. The uninterrupted siege now in progress indicates that the Turks cannot spare a battalion for the relief of the place. From another source we learn that the Circassians are at their old work of murder and outrage. This, with the brutal mutilation of the dead and the murder of the wounded by the Turks cannot fail to fan the flame of Russian vengeance and take from the conflict every aspect of civilized warfare. Meantime the Servians are becoming more impatient and Austria talks of mobilization, while England creeps toward the Dardanelles, so as to be ready to spring upon Gallipoli when the opportunity presents itself. We therefore repeat that the crisis of the war is drawing near.

A Word for the Workmen.

It was fortunate that the recent excitement found the city with prudent and firm officers at the head of the Park and Police departments. In May last Mayor Ely was pressed by the politicians to make Alderman Purroy a Police Commissioner and to put a Tammany democrat in the Park Department in place of Commissioner Martin. Had the Mayor yielded to this pressure it was the intention to have made Mr. Purroy President of the Police Board. In view of the occurrences of the past week it seems fortunate that the Mayor did not yield to the importunities and threats of his political friends and that General Smith remains at the head of the Police and Mr. Martin of the Park Department. In connection with the Mayor both these officers have received deserved commendation for their discreet action and firm bearing during the troubles. But the workmen of the city are also entitled to credit for their conduct during the past week. They could have swelled the numbers of a public meeting to enormous proportions and have added dangerously to the excitement. The unions had the opportunity afforded by organization to have filled the streets with an army of laborers. But they wisely discontinued agitation and advised honest workmen to remain at home. This is especially commendable in a season of low wages and scarcity of employment. The workmen of New York, by their sensible action and their firm adherence to law and order, have won a debt of gratitude from the community, and no efforts should be neglected to better their condition and to obtain employment for those of them who are idle.

These Border Troubles.

In the celebrated Arkansas case of Boggs vs. One Iron Kettle evidence was brought in by the defendant, Angelo Tompkins, to show that, first, he never borrowed the kettle; second, he returned it unfractured, and, third, that it was cracked when plaintiff lent it to him. On this testimony the jury very naturally brought in a verdict of not guilty, and condemned the plaintiff, Boggs, to pay the costs.

If we could tell who is plaintiff and who defendant in this great Mexican business it might be possible for a jury to determine who ought to pay the costs; in other respects it begins to bear a ridiculous likeness to "Boggs vs. One Iron Kettle." In the first place, recent evidence shows that the Mexicans never hesitate to pursue marauders into Texas; second, it is shown that American troops habitually pursue cattle thieves into Mexico; and finally an army officer writes that not so much as a calf has been stolen by Mexicans between Laredo and the Gulf coast for a year. It appears that the Mexican Indians living in Chihuahua come into Texas above Laredo on horse stealing expeditions much as our own Sitting Bull has gone into Canada, and that is all for the present.

We must say that this Mexican business is getting "a little mixed." It reminds us at this stage of the inquiry by the correspondent of a Missouri country paper—"Did the battle of Waterloo take place before or after the beginning of the Christian era?" to which the editor promptly and lucidly replied, "It did." But it seems to us that if there have not been any cattle raids for a year, and if the troops of each side freely pursue marauders across the Rio Grande, there is not much opportunity at this moment for speculators to get the two countries into war. Meantime the Herald correspondent confirms the accounts of the arrest of Escobedo by General Ord and the surrender of Pedro Valdez and his fellow officers to Mexican forces and their submission to the Diaz government, so that for the present border affairs seem to be quiet.

Flooding the Mines.

"In the name of the Prophet, Figs!" cried the Smyrniote fruit dealer. In the name and interest of the workmen of the United States the Pennsylvania miners are flooding the coal mines. What a brilliant set they are; doing their best to make coal dear to the working people of New York, New Jersey and all the Eastern States this winter! The genius who in a bank riot advised the mob to burn up the bank's notes was nothing to these sapient miners. Every one of them ought to have a leather medal, with a suitable device engraved on it.

The railroad companies own most of the mines. They own also the stock on hand of coal. If, in consequence of the stupidity of the miners, coal goes up the railroad companies will make money. The miners profess to hate the companies; hence they flood the mines, and all this they are doing in the name and on behalf of the workmen of the United States! It is really one of the most remarkable cases of blind, unreasoning folly in history. They do not appear to have even one man among them with wit enough to see that the effect of their brutal destruction is to injure themselves and those whom they pretend to call friends and to benefit the men they choose to dislike.

If, next winter, coal should rise to famine prices here in New York, where thousands of families buy it by the bucketful, these poor sufferers will have to thank for this parcel of ignoramuses in the coal mines, who call themselves workmen, but who are really the enemies of all industrious workmen.

A Suggestion to Brigham Young.

Why should not the Mormon prophet, who evidently does not like the United States, use a part of his great fortune to buy lands in the northern States of Mexico, and remove his people thither in a body? He has been looking at Arizona for some years; but Arizona is also in the United States. Chihuahua, Sonora, Sinaloa are States which he and his faithful Mormons might occupy with advantage to themselves and to Mexico. Young now lives in fear of being indicted and tried for murder. He has been for two or three years meditating a new hegira. He took his people to Utah to get out of reach of the United States, and now finds himself troubled by Gentiles. If he is wise he ought to be meditating, and not only meditating, but preparing for another move into Mexico. Some years ago he had his eyes fixed on the Sandwich Islands; but that plan failed because the Island government did not want a Mormon population. He sent a colony thither, but they have not increased either in wealth or numbers. Mexico offers a good opportunity to the Mormons. Why not go there in a body?

What Secretary Sherman Thinks.

Secretary Sherman is reported to have said in Washington the other day that if Congress will only give him power he can resume specie payments very quickly. He has a good deal of gold in hand, and he reports that owing to the dullness of the times sixty millions of greenbacks are now on deposit in the Treasury for safe keeping, all owned by private persons and bearing no interest. He thinks this idle money would be readily exchanged for bonds if he had authority to cancel below the three hundred millions limit.

Meantime there are people who, in spite of the fact that we have thus an immense surplus of currency, and that the Resumption act authorizes unlimited free banking, still cry out that the country is ruined by contraction. There is, in fact, no demand for all the greenbacks and bank notes now in existence. Enterprise is dead; everybody who has money is waiting for resumption before embarking in new ventures. The country remains poor and workmen stand idle, not because there is not money enough, but because it has no fixed value. If Congress, when it meets in October, will promptly adopt measures to hasten resumption, that will induce the owners of money to plan new enterprises at once. If to-day we had reached resumption we should see hundreds of new enterprises begun, and before six

months there would be a general demand for laboring men and a rise in wages. It is useless to expect this turn upward to begin while resumption is delayed. No prudent man will make permanent investments in new undertakings while the currency question is open, and no speculator can borrow money. If the workmen want to see better times they ought to petition Congress to hasten resumption by every possible means.

Southern Politics.

Every week or ten days some Southern democrat appears in Washington and, being duly interviewed, deposes and says:—That his people are very much pleased with the President's policy, but that they intend to stick to the democratic party and have no idea of a new party or of co-operation with the republicans. Thereupon some Northern journal proceeds to warn these Southern men of the awful consequences of "sticking to the democratic party," and reads them a lecture about gratitude and patriotism and all that.

Meantime the democratic party in the South is quietly breaking to pieces under the noses of these good people. In Louisiana the two wings are at loggerheads; in North and South Carolina they cannot hold together; even in Mississippi we notice a movement to nominate A. G. Brown as an independent candidate for Governor against the regular nominee, who will probably be Governor Stone. And all this even before Congress meets. What do these Southern democrats who mean to "stick to the party" know about the President's policy? So far as it has gone they undoubtedly all like it. When they come to meet in Congress half of them will be on one side and half on the other side of the fence before they know it. And when they see the lovely and exhilarating fight in both parties in New York this fall they will make up their minds that there is not enough party left on either side for anybody to stick to, even with the help of the newly invented china cement. "It's all dry now, but when the rain comes and the river rises," said a West Virginian to a traveller, "you couldn't get a horse through the arch of that bridge—no, not with a force pump." And when Congress meets you couldn't keep the Southern democrats together—not with a dozen hydraulic presses.

The Tramp as Rioter.

The part which the professional tramps took in the recent disturbances shows that they deserve no pity from peaceable and industrious people and no mercy from the authorities. Not only did they everywhere turn up as rioters, but in some of the Western States they were discovered in the considerable bands encamped near cities and towns ready for organized incendiarism and plunder.

Most of the States have vagrant laws, and these ought to be enforced against the tramps with vigor and rigor. They are becoming a dangerous nuisance, and unless summarily dealt with may become formidable to society.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

O! don't be weary, Beecher. Gail Hamilton is thirty-nine years old. James Freeman Clarke is at Cape Ann. Bishop Cheney, of Chicago, is in California. Whitney, the singer, will go to Buzzard's Bay. Cambridge, Mass., according to Crane, lacks the art idea.

The Rochester Democrat says there is rest for the Erie.

The striker wants to know whether he is a scab or a peer.

Hon. W. S. Holman, of Indiana, is at French Lick Springs.

The recent riot in Chicago cost at the rate of \$2.50 for each person.

Send Moody and Sankey among the rioters. They will soon disperse them.

Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, wife and daughter are registered at St. George's Hotel, London.

At Monterey, Cal., two ladies have been nominated for Superintendent of Public Schools.

O! where was Croton then? One blast upon his bugle horn were worth a thousand men.

Louisville Courier-Journal:—"St. Louis to Chicago—'Let us communicate with one another.'"

We have received several nicely printed, fairly written amateur journals. A rat-tail file of such papers must be interesting.

At watering places New Yorkers complain of Boston stiffness, and Bostonians complain of New York's vulgar excess of style.

Cincinnati Commercial:—"Palling cigars out of their mouths to cry for bread," the Pittsburgh rioters burned 40,000 bushels of wheat. That is the way to distribute, not wealth, but poverty."

Prince Tscherskass, the Russian who is intrusted with the reform of Bulgaria, is he who in 1863 was given the mission to destroy the nationality of Poland by revolutionizing the agricultural feeling of that kind. He was recalled in disgrace.

Certain English Ritualists having sold a book prescribing to ministers certain very familiar questions to be put to penitents, and a sensation having arisen, the society which issued the book says that the number of persons of all classes who resort to confession has multiplied year by year, and many of these are persons of the highest education and refinement.

Boston Commercial Bulletin:—"The creation of \$50,000,000 of New York Central stock out of nothing, by the word of Commodore Vanderbilt, underlies the present trouble on that road. The laborers deserve living wages before the holders of this watered stock receive dividends. It is the attempt to pay dividends on this water that makes 'starvation wages' necessary."

Rochester Union:—"The suspension of two papers, the Brooklyn Argus and the Daily Free Press, of Worcester, each of which had on the editorial staff humorous paragraphs of the highest order of that peculiar talent, and a very general public feeling on the subject, is enough to establish the fact that the humorous paragraph, as an element of the success of a newspaper, has had its day."

The McKinville (Tenn.) News records the death of General Bill's noted horse Sidney. The General had him recently interred, and is preparing to have a tombstone erected over the grave, with this inscription:—"Albert Sidney Johnson, a noble, gallant, faithful and true horse, after bearing his rider and master, R. J. Hill, through forty-seven battles, receiving three severe wounds and surviving through many years of usefulness, died July 21, 1877, in the twenty-fourth year of his age."

Pittsburg Commercial:—"The New York Herald very properly protests against an extra session of Congress at an earlier date than that fixed for October. Congress cannot legislate on the strike, and while it might vote to increase the army the action would be delayed so long as to render such increase unavailable in the present emergency. To be exposed in this hot season to a ceaseless drizzle of useless talk would be intolerable."

Evening Telegram:—"Along the Third Avenue there are several shops occupied by Chinese washmen, who are quiet, orderly and industrious laborers, according to the general testimony of their decent neighbors. One of these establishments was wantonly sacked Saturday night by a gang of roughs and shouder strikers. We call the special attention of the police to this outrage because it is the first of its kind and ought to be the last. We have evil habits enough peculiar to New York without adding any from San Francisco. Special vigilance ought to be exerted to detect and punish the offenders."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

GRANT IN ITALY.

Divisions Among the Reactionists in France.

THE REPUBLICAN CANVASS.

Gloomy Prospects for British India.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, July 31, 1877.

The Herald's correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that General Grant left Geneva yesterday by way of the Simplon for the north Italian lakes, whence he will return via the Spligen Pass to Ragatz, where he will meet his brother-in-law, M. J. Cramer, American Minister to Denmark. General Grant will remain at Ragatz some time, as his physicians have ordered. After a cure he will accompany Mr. Cramer to Copenhagen. He will visit Berlin in October, probably accepting the Emperor William's invitation to attend the autumn maneuvers. He will pass the winter party in Paris and partly in Italy, and will revisit Switzerland later should no unfavorable circumstance prevent.

DE CASSAGNAC REPUDIATED BY ROUSSEAU.

The divisions between the various parties which make up the reactionary coalition in France are increasing and internal disputes are also breaking out among the Bonapartists themselves. The thorough policy of Paul de Cassagnac is evidently regarded by the more prudent leaders of that party as likely to lose them some moderate supporters. L'Ordre, the official journal of the Bonapartists, publishes a letter signed by M. Rouher and others repudiating M. de Cassagnac's militant programme and proclaiming their adherence to President MacMahon.

REPUBLICANS TAKING THEMSELVES.

These divisions naturally give strength to the republicans, and they are prosecuting their electoral canvass with unflagging energy. As the reactionary Ministry, by adopting the system of "official candidates," makes every official of the State an elector, and has thus an excuse for drawing on the public purse, it has become necessary for the republicans to tax themselves heavily to meet the expenses of the contest. Large sums are being subscribed all over the country. The population of Mulhouse, Alsace, has subscribed a million francs to the French republican Electoral Committee fund.

MACMAHON IN PARIS.

A despatch from Paris, dated July 30, says President MacMahon has returned to that city.

GLOOMY PROSPECT FOR INDIA.

A despatch to the Times from Calcutta, dated Saturday, says:—"During the past week the rainfall was scanty everywhere, except in Bengal, Burma, Assam and parts of the central provinces and Rajpootana. Elsewhere great anxiety is felt. In some places the crops are already much damaged. There has been some rain in Madras and Bombay, but it is doubtful whether it is in time to save the crops. Great and increasing apprehension is felt regarding the prospects in Madras and Mysore. The situation in Bombay is also critical, but in a less degree. Some anxiety is also felt in the northwest and Oude, and, on the whole, the prospect is far from reassuring, although not yet absolutely hopeless."

PRICES RISING.

The prices of rice in Calcutta are rising rapidly, owing to the large quantity exported. If the gloomy anticipations regarding Southern India are fulfilled, as seems only too probable, the calamity will be such as to tax the resources of the country to the utmost. The government is fully alive to the responsibility, and apparently doing everything in its power to prepare for the worst.

ANOTHER CUBAN WAR LOAN.

A despatch from Madrid announces that arrangements have been made with the promoters of the last Cuban loan for an advance of \$25,000,000 for the expenses of the next campaign. The advance will be guaranteed by the colonial customs.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The House of Commons will probably not be re-opened until the 15th of August.

EX-KING AXMINSTER.

A telegram from Berlin reports that ex-King Amadeus, who was recently thrown from a carriage and seriously injured, continues improving.

THE ARREST OF KOHLER.

Kohler, who was arrested on the steamer Gellert for wife murder, appeared before the Plymouth magistrates to-day and pleaded innocence. He was recommended to await extradition papers.

STRIKE IN LONDON.

The masons of London have struck work for a reduction of hours and an increase of wages.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Toronto, Ont., July 30, 1877.

A special cablegram from London to the Globe says the Great Western Railway Company has issued a special report and called a special meeting for August 8. It is proposed to issue capital stock to the amount of \$160,000, the difference between \$200,000 new bond capital created and the amount of bonds becoming due.

SHOT BY HER HUSBAND.

OUBURN, N. Y., July 30, 1877.

James McInally, a farmer near this city, shot his wife yesterday, killing her instantly. They had only been married one week. The shooting is supposed to have been accidental. McInally was arrested.

CHARGE OF INCENDIARISM.

Petersburg, July 30, 1877.

Orlando Piske, president of the Norfolk County Agricultural Society, a large real estate owner and prominent citizen, has been arrested in Shelburne, Mass., charged with setting fire to his barn in Greenfield.

BANK SUSPENSION.

LOCK HAVEN, Pa., July 30, 1877.

The Lock Haven National Bank suspended payments this morning.

A BROKEN DAM.

SWARTZKOPF, Pa., July 30, 1877.

Early this morning the Strathaven dam on the Big Run gave way, causing great damage to property below. John Greer & Co.'s cotton and woolen mill, at Avondale, Delaware county, was flooded and machinery and stock damaged to the amount of \$3,000. Ten houses in Avondale were washed out and several persons carried down the stream, but they were all saved by being thrown to them. Great damage was done to farmhouses, etc., along the creek. Three bridges, a wool house, wagon, fence, trees and almost everything near the banks of the creek were swept away. Considerable damage was done at other points on the creek.